

EDMONTON BULLETIN

SUNDAY

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BULLETIN CO., LTD.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN APRIL 8, 1901

PARLIAMENT.

Ottawa, March 29, '01.

The budget debate was closed at four o'clock this morning and a vote reached. The vote on the amendment of the opposition which was put first stood 64 to 118, a majority of 54 in favor of the government. The vote on the motion of the government to go into committee of ways and means was carried by 117 to 58. The difference between the two votes was occasioned by Calvin, independent-conservative of Frontenac, Ont., voting against the amendment of the opposition of the first vote and against the motion of the government on the second. The logic of Mr. Calvin's position was that by his first vote he declared against the proposed protective policy of the opposition and by his second against the general policy of the government. Girard, independent-conservative for Chicoutimi, Quebec, voted with the government on both occasions. Robinson, independent-conservative for West Elgin, was not present, but had been voted no doubt have voted against the amendment. Richardson, independent-liberal of Lisgar, voted with the government on both votes. The result shows that although the principle of protective duties in favor of manufacturers has no doubt a very strong hold on parliament, especially on the Ontario section, the opposition lost something and gained nothing by their resolution in its favor. The debate lasted from Thursday, the 14th until Friday, the 24th, and the interest was very well maintained throughout, especially considering that the large majority for the government was a foregone conclusion. Long speeches were the exception and more than the usual amount of fairness and fair play was manifested, there was some crowding out, however, at the latter end, as the vote had been agreed upon for Thursday between the leaders. In pursuance of this agreement absent members had been gathered in to make as full a vote as possible, and so, in order that the arrangement might be carried out members sat and sat while other members talked and talked until at four a. m. on Friday, either those who had anything to say had said it or had decided that they would rather get to bed than say it, and the decisive vote of the session was taken. The vote on the budget is the standard of the strength of the government for the session. Certainly the government has no cause of complaint against the expression of confidence by the house.

Wednesday, being a private members day, was chiefly occupied by a discussion on a resolution of Fortin, of Montreal, to make the salaries of civil servants attachable for debt. Quebec and Manitoba provides for this as far as their own officials are concerned, and there seems to be no good reason why officials of the Dominion should be in a different position from other citizens. The plea set up against the proposition is that it would entail endless worry on the government. This is a very poor complaint to be paid by the government to its officials and is not justified. In any case if it is possible for the C. P. R. say, to carry on business having for more officials than the government subject to the ordinary law of the land, it ought to be quite as possible for the government. No decision was reached as the time allocated was taken up in discussion and the order of business changed at six o'clock.

CENSUS OF DAWSON.

Among other duties the N.W.M.P. took a census of the Dawson district which resulted as follows:

British,	4,555
United States,	9,485
Germany,	185
Sweden,	146
Norway,	107
Denmark,	42
Austria,	34
Italy,	92
Russia,	13
Switzerland,	64
Spain,	13
France,	101
Japan,	18
Belgium,	19
Holland,	19
Turkey,	3
Greece,	3
China,	1
Portugal,	1
Unknown,	13
Indians,	356
Total,	16,463

The assistant general passenger agent for the C. P. R. E. J. Coyne, announces that on the first of April the local passenger rates of the Pacific division will be reduced 20 per cent, from five to four cents a mile. With this reduction in local rates there will be placed on a sale for round trip tickets at a still further reduction. This will make travelling in the mountains considerably cheaper.

CONCERT AT POPLAR LAKE.

A concert in aid of the Methodist church was held in the school house on Friday evening. The inclemency of the evening and the deplorable state of the roads, prevented us having as large a gathering as we usually have at our entertainments. Rev. Mr. Thacker occupied the chair, and contributed largely to the enjoyment of the evening by his humorous address, and the happy manner in which he introduced the performers. The entertainment began with a glees by the Bethel church choir. Chairman's address.

Recitation, by Mr. Albert Maxfield. Instrumental music, Mr. Martin, encore.

Recitation, Miss Knight.

Chorus, "Pass the word along."

Recitation, Mrs. Thacker.

Refreshments.

At this stage an excellent tea was served by the ladies, with cakes, buns, pies, &c. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided the programme was resumed by our popular soloist, Mr. Belfrage, who was unanimously encored.

Solo, Mr. Belfrage, encore.

Reading, "The Life-Boat," Mr. Fletcher.

Recitation, Miss Eve.

Chorus, "When the Trumpet Sounds," Bethel choir.

Recitation, "Lascia," Mr. Martin.

Glee, Bethel choir.

Recitation, Mr. Bert Maxfield.

A very pleasant evening ended by singing "Good Save the King."

The proceeds amounted to \$10.70.

STURGEON.

A farewell reception was given to Mr. Forbes by the ladies of the Sturgeon Presbyterian congregation. After a good supper had been done justice to a short programme was given. Then Mr. Forbes was given a purse containing nearly seventy dollars, and received an address which read as follows:

To Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

We deeply regret that we are soon to lose you as our minister. You have been with us for the last six years.

We have had your sympathy in times of sorrow and trouble. You have rejoiced with us in our joy and in our prosperity. You have tried by both precept and example to teach us to live more Christian lives. Your efforts have not been in vain.

Mrs. Forbes has always been our friend. You have been a welcome visitor along with our minister. We have found sympathy and help in your visits and counsels. When we think of you it will be in remembrance of some kindness.

However, we hope you will not forget us and wish you to visit us as often as circumstances will permit.

No present by its mere value can show the love and esteem in which you are held by this congregation. But we would ask you to accept this purse as a token of our good feelings and friendship towards you and with our best wishes for blessings on your future work.

Signed by the ladies of the congregation.

March 22nd, 1901.

Rev. Mr. Forbes made a suitable reply in which he recalled some of his first experiences in the Northwest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Alberta—W. G. Fowler, E. F. Hatchings, W. D. Bentley, J. C. Vivian, Winnipeg; A. L. Friedman, G. F. Rowsell, J. W. Irwin, Montreal; Donald W. Deeks, F. W. Western, W. F. Blains, Toronto; H. J. Proctor, John McLaren, Calgary; J. R. Boyle, Strathcona; H. R. Richardson, New York; J. B. Adamson, Fort Saskatchewan; Thos. A. Christie and wife, W. R. Hall, Calgary; J. Douglas, Strathcona.

Victoria—Jas. Gibbons, J. McDonald, Stony Plain; A. L. McDonald, Camilla; M. Kennedy, Fred Tetu, St. Albert; R. Sutter, P. B. Cunliffe, Fort Saskatchewan; A. Martineau, Lee St. Ann; Ed. Clarke, Calgary; M. H. Coughlan, P. A. Acres, New Lonsome, T. O'Shaughnessy, Edmonton; Edwin Bullock, and wife, Illinois; Lucien Boudreau, Leon Levasseur, St. Albert; Rev. P. Thacker, Sturgeon; T. S. Webb, Horse Hills.

Queen's—C. G. Edgerton, J. H. Jennings, Snide Rock; Neb; F. H. Wilson, city; Joseph Chabot, Fort Saskatchewan; A. H. Bacon, Pierson, Iowa; Thos. Jack, North Richmond, Ohio; Jerome Gladu, Toledo; Gus Dunn, Jos. Moore, Beaver Hills; Jas. McNally, L. Moore, Fort Saskatchewan; Chas. Dubuc, Emile Dubuc, Morinville; J. J. Scott, Brandon; K. Redman, Strathcona; C. D. Algar, Ponoka.

Jager—James B. Peterson, Calgary; D. McDonald, A. McDonald, Camilla; M. A. Clark, Egg Lake; E. C. Kirby, G. B. Schunk, Leduc; H. W. Lendrum, Fort Saskatchewan; Miles Kennedy, R. McDonald, Glenary; R. Poria, New Lonsome.

SAW MILL AT PONOKA.

Ponoka Herald: Truman Bros., of Mantou, Michigan, are establishing a saw mill in Ponoka. They are bringing their large plant from Mantou where they have been in the saw mill business for the last thirty years. The mill which will be erected right away first ready for cutting by the first of May, is up-to-date in every respect. It will be capable of cutting 20,000 a day. They will run a planer, and a grinding mill will be attached. Mr. C. W. Buck, who is a partner of the concern, has formed a logging camp at the head of Bow River, 50 miles northwest of Ponoka. They have secured first class timber limits and have a gang of 9 men busy getting out logs

which as soon as the lake opens up will be driven down the river to Ponoka where they will be converted into lumber.

MANITOBA LEGISLATURE PROROGUED.

The second session of the tenth legislature of the province of Manitoba was brought to a close Friday afternoon. A large number of members of both sides of the house were in their places and a very eventful session was brought to a successful close. The assembly met on February 21st, and during the five weeks which have since elapsed much business has been done. In his prorogation speech the lieutenant-governor made the following allusion to the railway legislation: "The acts respecting railways which mend themselves to the public at large and prove most beneficial to the best interests of the vast majority of the people of this province."

COL. STEELE'S RETIREMENT.

Col. Steele's application for superannuation, on the basis of twenty-eight years' service in the Northwest Mounted Police, is before the treasury board at Ottawa. The probability is that he will be allowed only for the time he served as an officer, which is twenty-three years. Col. Steele's retirement will render vacant the office of superintendent. The next for promotion in seniority are Inspectors Morris, Catthbert and Snyder, but there is, of course, always the likelihood that a superintendent may be chosen outside of the force.

REDUCTION IN THE POSTAL NOTE COMMISSIONS.

The postal department have made a reduction in their postal note commissions. The following are now the charges:

Orders up to \$5	3c
over \$5 and up to \$10	6c
over \$10 and up to \$20	10c
over \$20 and up to \$50	15c
over \$50 and up to \$75	25c
over \$75 and up to \$100	30c

This is a material reduction on all orders big and small, as compared with the old rates.

The commission on foreign orders remains the same.

DO YOU WEAR BOOTS?

Our stock is now very complete for Men, Women, Boys, Youths, Misses, Children and Infants.

Notwithstanding the so-called "Sole Agencies," all the best makers are represented in our stock, including

BURT & PACKARD, BELL, MARSH, AMES-HOLDEN, KING, etc.

Gentlemen who Like

A GOOD BOOT (and what gentleman does not like a good boot?) should see our Burt & Packard calf boot at \$5.50.

BURT & PACKARD are acknowledged to be at the very head of the trade in America, and this is one of their very best lines. You are not paying for name when you buy this boot. You get an amount of wear, comfort and general satisfaction unattainable in any other boot in Canada.

See our Box Calf Boot

In Tan or Black, at \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.25 and \$5.50. Every one of these lines is a leader—easy to wear—hard to wear out.

Our Little Gents', Youths' and Boys' Boots

in Box Calf are as near perfection as has yet been attained in juvenile footwear, at modest prices. Good shape, easy fitting, neat appearance, wide heavy sole, soft strong upper, great wear, low price, and

Every Pair Stamped and Guaranteed by

The Hudson's Bay Stores.

WANTED.

Man to run a Match, also man to run an Edger. Apply at Fraser & Co's Saw Mill.

Bull for Sale.

A registered pedigree, Shorthorn bull for sale. Apply to

JAS. TOUGH,

Edmonton, P. O.

W. S. SIMMONS, Architect, Valuator, and Fire Insurance Agent, OFFICE—Over Imperial Bank.

W. S. SIMMONS, Architect and Valuator.

Ross Bros.

Spring Wants

BIG STOCKS NOW ON HAND.

Barb Wire Staples Bluestone

Poultry Netting—all sizes



Garden Tools Post Augers

Brush Snaths



Wire and Cut Nails

... Building Paper

Are You Missing Chances?



Get our Prices for your Spring Wants and compare them with others.

We have the assortment and you get the advantage.

Stoves Graniteware Tinware



Everything for the Kitchen but the Cook and Hot Water.

It Pays to Buy at Ross Bros.



Bicycle Repair Shop

Bring your Wheels to our Repair Shop and have them cleaned and repaired. A word to the wise is sufficient, and the "word" is "a stitch in time saves nine."

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

POTTER & MACDOUGALL.

Town and City Property.

We have on our list some of the best improved and unimproved farms in the Edmonton district for sale from \$80 to \$100 per acre, on easy terms, only a short distance from town. Also some very desirable city property, both business and residential. Call and examine our list before purchasing elsewhere.

Loans and Insurance written.

SHELDON & CAMPBELL.

To Clear OUT

the balance of our Winter Stock of

Dress Goods, Boots and Shoes Coats and Caps Mitts and Gloves

we will offer these lines from now AT COST PRICE.

We must have room for our Spring Stock.

JOS. CHENIER,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SEEDS

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER

SAVE MONEY

by buying your Seeds from us. For instance

ONION SETS—Yellow Dutch, 1 lb. lb. White Dutch, 1 lb. Shallots, 1 lb. Multipliers, 1 lb.

\$1.25 worth Package Seeds for \$1.00.

We advise Bulk Seeds. You get about three times as much seed and get them absolutely fresh by buying by the ounce.

Potter & MacDougall.



Couches. A Comfortable Couch when it is used on occasions, is as necessary to home life as a bed or a chair. You will have the best satisfaction from one of our \$80 or \$100 Couches, and yet we have as high as \$40. Do not deprive yourself of this home comfort when they can be bought so very reasonably.

McIntosh & Campbell,

Successors to McIntosh & Campbell.

Atlantic Steamship Line

PORTLAND & LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Ship	Departure	Arrival
Belgian, (Alban)	Mar. 25	April 1
Campanian, (Dominion)	Mar. 28	April 4
Parade, (Alban)	Mar. 31	April 7
Vancouver, (Dominion)	Apr. 3	April 10
St. John.	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Lake Superior, (Quebec)	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
Lake Ontario, (Quebec)	Mar. 30	Mar. 30
St. Louis, (American)	Apr. 6	Apr. 6

First Cabin, \$16 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$12.50 and upwards.

Passengers through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and as specially low rates for parts of the European continent. Freight charges arranged from all points.

Apply to the nearest steamship or railway agent, or to

W. F. F. CUMMINGS,

General Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

A QUESTION OF FUR.

Editor Bulletin.

Referring to matter of fur sold by me to Mrs. Houtz, the value of the fur was \$41.50 instead of \$45.00. I notice Mr. Houtz denies having purchased the fur. I enclose his own statement, in his own writing, showing that he did. In regard to the black fox I beg to say that neither my statements nor your notice read that the same had been sold to Mrs. Houtz, but simply that I sold one black fox for \$282. In order to correct any false impressions I beg to say that I shipped and sold the same to a fur concern in Minneapolis, to which concern I shipped two more today. The bills of sale and shipping receipts are on exhibition. Having published a contradiction of my statements, you will, I trust, give me the chance of a vindication.

Yours truly,

ALFRED VON HAMMERSTEIN.
Athabasca Landing.

BEAVER HILLS.

Mrs. J. Hare spent a couple of days last week visiting her old home at Beaver Hills.

Mr. Dox is constantly increasing his stock of goods. He now has a fine store and is doing a good business.

J. Hare has made an addition to his stables expecting to increase his stock of chickens and geese.

The Germans here are remodeling their houses. They expect their new pastor about April 22nd.

On Friday evening, March 29th, a social was held in the Methodist church here. The evening was fine and visitors came from all the surrounding districts, Partridge Hill and Athabasca Landing, especially well represented. Upwards of 200 gathered filling the church to its utmost capacity. The social was held under the auspices of the Epworth League which was organized here about two months ago. After the first part of the program, supper was served which was well enjoyed as many had come long distances. The program was then finished and with a few pleasant remarks from our pastor, in which he expressed a wish that the banquets would so great the privilege of choosing somebody to prepare their meals, next their clothes, etc., remembering that he himself still belongs to that class, the meeting was formally closed. About another hour was spent in handshaking and then the crowd dispersed to their respective homes having spent a very enjoyable evening.

WHITFORD.

A robin was seen here on the 29th. Born, at Whitford on Saturday, the 16th March, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Simon McGillivray, a daughter.

Born, at Whitford on Sunday, the 24th March, 1901, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Henderson a son, which lived only eleven hours.

A little complaining about the strictness of Mr. Gordon the P. M., and operators at Paken in quarantining this house so rigorously in order to keep the small pox away, has reached us. It is reported that he has utterly refused to send telegrams and that he obliges people waiting for mail to remain outside his office. Whilst we uphold the most rigorous of self-imposed quarantines as the best method of stamping out the disease we think telegrams could be sent through even though the sender is not only within hearing distance to reward of the office. However if those who complain so much about Mr. Gordon's seemingly excessive care would take the seat and thought they would overlook this "mole" of Mr. Gordon's and remove the huge beam of "quarantine" from their own eyes by not allowing visiting either on business or pleasure. They might then decide that Mr. Gordon is pretty close to the right, for such a method followed would soon stamp out the loathsome disease which no one desires, however, light it may be.

Justice Hamilton and Richardson tried a case of rail trouble and assault at the office of Justice Hamilton on Monday, the 26th inst., between Mr. Paradis and Edward Monahan on the one side and some Russians on the other. The case was laid over for another date owing to the absence of one of the Paradis. Corp. Phillips who was visiting in this vicinity on furlough was called upon to make arrests and supervise the proceedings, which rather abruptly terminated his holiday pleasure program.

The police and medical health officer have just arrived to-day, presumably to quarantine the affected cases of small pox.

March 26, '01.

PARTRIDGE HILL.

Mr. Wark, has purchased a farm from Mr. John Watson.

Many from this district attended the social at Josephine Methodist church and report a pleasant evening.

Several farmers have been harvesting this week.

Harry Waites has returned from the lumber camp.

S. Pearis is erecting a new house.

Mr. Cluslin, from Parry Sound, is expected to arrive here next week.

Mr. many thanks are glad to welcome Mr. Walter Elliott home from South Africa. His companion in arms, Mr. Ed. Pearce, who remained in England to visit relatives is expected.

ed home in the course of three weeks. The English church congregation will hold a concert in Partridge Hill school on Friday, April 12th. A good program consisting of songs, instrumental selections and farces will be rendered.

CONJURING CREEK.

Winter has put in another appearance.

Humble school re-opens May 1st.

Conjuring Creek school, re-opened Monday with Mr. T. Buckell as teacher.

Work on the "Public Hall" did not come off as arranged for on Tuesday last, owing to the storm.

The annual road meeting held at Mr. Wm. Wilkerson's residence two weeks ago was quite a lively affair, owing to the settlers north of the settlement wanting considerable work put on the "Blind Line" and the settlers south of the settlement objecting to it. It appears there have been one or two money grants from the government to open up a road a mile south of the said Blind Line, (as well as the settlers' work) as an arrangement for on Tuesday last, owing to the storm.

Miss Sadie Alpaugh returned on Wednesday's train from British Columbia, where she has been visiting for some months with her sister.

Our new settler Mr. Harding is very busy erecting buildings.

H. Imray leaves for Edmonton on Sunday having secured a position with a gold dredger on the river.

C. Richards left for the coast on Tuesday.

Mr. Schantz leaves next week for Montana.

F. Clifford left for Edmonton yesterday to get instructions for taking the census in this polling division.

Taxes for the Humble school are much lighter this year than last, they being very heavy last year.

Our road overseer, Mr. W. Buckell, is busy calling the settlers out to road work.

Mr. Kirkpatrick intends spending the summer at Leduc and has rented his farm to Mr. Greene.

Our enterprising storekeeper, Mr. Sangster, finds the roads very heavy just now for freighting from town.

Owing to Tuesday's fall of snow seeding will be delayed a little, but if we get fine weather it will be in full swing in about a week's time.

Mr. Fraser's saw mill has closed down until next winter.

April 4th.

BINDER TWINE AT COST.

The following circular has been sent out by the Dominion government binder twine factory:

We are selling binder twine to farmers, and to farmers only, at cost! To the cost of the raw hemp we add the cost of manufacture and advertising, and while our stock lasts, or until prices, farmers can have our twine at the following prices, free on board cars or boat at Kingston:

"Beaver", 8 1/2-c per pound.

"Monarch", 8 1/2-c per pound.

"Sisal", 7-c per pound.

"New Zealand", 6 1/2-c per pound.

"Pure Manila", (650 feet to pound) 10-c per pound.

To secure the advantage of cheap twine from the government factory send in your orders now, stating quantity and grade. We will book your orders and send you invoice and at any time during the season when you desire us to forward twine, send us the money, by registered letter, express or post office order, or government draft, and we will ship at once.

We do not pay the freight in any case, but will ship by the cheapest route when no directions are given.

Where it is at all convenient, or even possible, it is better for farmers to club together and order ton lots through one of themselves or through the head of any farmers' union or society, or through any agent they may choose, so long as we receive the list of farmers making up the order. In this way they get the advantage of cheaper freight and save the expense of postage, registration of money letters, etc.

Where large orders are likely to follow we will send samples on application.

We have on hand a large stock of good twine at this unprecedented offer to sell at cost warrants us in advising that orders be booked as soon as possible.

It is not at all likely that price will be lower than at present, and even should the price of hemp drop later on, neither we, nor anybody else, will be likely to sell below the quotations in this circular, this season.

Address all letters to J. M. Platt, warden of the Kingston penitentiary, Kingston, Ontario.

MANITOBA MARKETS.

Commercial: The country wheat market is dull. The top price quoted to farmers is 65c per bushel for best grades of wheat, and from that price range down to 50c, according to quality of grain and rate of freight.

The oat market holds about where it was last week. There is a steady demand for feed qualities here, and from the country there is a good demand for better grades for seed purposes. The supply of Edmonton oats is running short and some Ontario oats have had to be brought in to supply the demand for seed. It is stated that many of the farmers in country districts are not able to buy seed oats for want of money and that the municipalities will come to their aid by advancing the seed against the farmers' notes. We quote Manitoba oats in carlots on track here, 38 to 40c per bushel. Some higher prices than these have been asked this week for Manitoba oats, but not accepted. Northern Alberta oats are quoted at 41 to 44c per bushel on track with the bulk of the sales being made at 42c.

The returns for the census must be all in and made up and forwarded to Ottawa by the first of May. The population of the Dominion will be known shortly after that; but the full particulars of the estimates will not be known for two or three years.

APPLES

Just to hand a fresh consignment of the finest apples ever brought to Edmonton, consisting of

SPIES,
KINGS,
BEN DAVIS,
RUSSETTS.

ORANGES AND LEMONS

Arrive on every train. Wholesale and retail. All prices.

BANANAS

FRESH AND RIPE. OUR PASTRY is unsurpassed. Everything up-to-date.

G. BERG,

Frutiter & Confectioner.

Tenders for Construction of Government Drain No. 1.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, up to the 25th, April, 1901, for the construction of Government Drain No. 1, in Township 54 and 55, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, being in the vicinity of the road from St. Albert to Moraville.

The work in connection with the construction of this drain consists of the moving of some nineteen thousand (19,000) cubic yards of material.

Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for the moving of this material in accordance with the following classification: For surface material: for ordinary earth or sand; for gravel.

Each tender to be accompanied by a marked cheque or express order payable to the undersigned for two hundred dollars (\$200.00), which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or to complete the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Regina, 26th March, 1901, 43-50.

Tenders for Construction of Government Drain No. 2.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received, addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, up to the 25th, April, 1901, for the construction of Government Drain No. 2, in Township 54 and 55, Range 21 and 22, West of the 4th Meridian, being in the vicinity of the Correction Line East of Fort Saskatchewan.

The work in connection with the construction of this drain consists of the moving of some eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards of material.

Tenders to state the price per cubic yard for the moving of this material in accordance with the following classification: For surface material: for ordinary earth or sand; for gravel.

Each tender to be accompanied by a marked cheque or express order payable to the undersigned for one hundred dollars (\$100.00), which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or to complete the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. DENNIS, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Regina, 26th March, 1901.

SPRING GOODS.

Immense Display now on View at

The Manchester House.

Fine assortment of Ladies' Blouses, Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Underskirts, Dress Goods, Organdy Muslins, Prints and Whitewear.

Men's & Boys' Clothing and Furnishings

Men's Suits from \$4.50 and upwards.

Boys' Suits from \$2.50 and upwards.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings, Underwear, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Gloves, Caps, etc., in great variety.

Boots and Shoes.

Best value in Ladies', Gents' and Children's Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers from the best makers.

The Manchester House (established in 1896) has been by general acclamation, recognized as THE STORE at which the BEST VALUES in DRY GOODS and BOOTS & SHOES can be obtained, and NEVER HAS THIS BEEN MORE APPARENT than at PRESENT.

W. Johnstone Walker.

Terms Strictly Cash.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES DOORS and SASH.

D. R. Fraser & Co.

IT IS VARIETY THAT MAKES US POPULAR.

Only the choicest and best

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Fish and Game.

OUR SPECIALTY: SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS.

The Gallagher-Hull COMPANY (LIMITED)

A New House For Sale.

Artistic in Design. A Model of Convenience.

Centrally Located.

Apply to

Cushing Bros, - Edmonton.



Packed in 2oz., 4oz. and 1/2 lb. Air-Tight Tins.

Money LEND

AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

Straight Loans. Interest payable at end of each year, on Improved Farms and Town Property, by The Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

APPLY TO W. S. ROBERTSON, Appraiser and Agent, Edmonton.

Store and office to be in Robertson Block. Also storage for household and other effects by week or month on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. S. ROBERTSON, Manager's Office.



A few Snaps in Holiday Goods at

Macdonald's Pharmacy.

LEGAL.

I. S. CAVAN, ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Office over Bank of Montreal, Edmonton.

W. A. GIESBACH, Advocate, Notary, Etc., 101-103 in the Bankers Block, Edmonton.

BROWN & ROBERTSON, Barristers, Etc., 207 1st Ave. West.

C. H. W. MACDONALD, B.A., ADVOCATE, EDMONTON. Crown prosecutor. Consultation and correspondence in German, French and Norwegian.

TAYLOR & BOUTY, Barristers, Advocates, Solicitors, Notaries, Etc., Office, Superior Bank Block, Edmonton, and the Water Block, Strathcona.

H. C. TAYLOR, M.A., LL.D. J. B. BOUTY, Company and Private Funds to Loan.

DECE & EMERY, ADVOCATES, NOTARIES, D. M. ROBERTSON, ALBERTA, N. W. SCOTT, N. D. FRASER, Q. C. H. C. EMERY, Company and private funds to lend.

S. ORT & CROSS, ADVOCATES, NOTARIES, Etc., Office, American Block, Edmonton, Alberta. Company and Private Funds to Loan. Solicitors for the Merchants Bank of Canada. C. W. CROSS, Wm. SEARS.

MEDICAL.

E. A. BRATHWAITE, M.D., Office at Residence, Third street, south of new H. B. Store. Telephone connections.

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ON THE BUDGET DEBATE.

Speaking on western development and Canada's prosperity on the debate on the budget in parliament, on the 22nd March, Mr. Oliver said:

Another side of the question I would like to touch, and one I have not heard dealt with yet, is with regard to the great prosperity which has flowed over this country during the past four or five years. I read from the speech of the hon. the finance minister:

But in summing up the affairs of the country, we are able to describe it as one of unexampled prosperity. Prosperity in trade and manufactures has brought prosperity to our national finances, and enables me at the close of the year to announce results which, it is not too much to say, form the most satisfactory financial statement that ever fell to the lot of a minister of finance to make in the Dominion of Canada. At a time of very considerable financial stringency, at a time, too, when our expenditures were being conducted on a very liberal scale, we found our revenues so generous that we were able to provide for all our needs without having to resort to fresh loans, or even to an issue of treasury bills.

I want to call the attention of the house to the statement, which has not been challenged, that we are to-day financially and commercially in a most exceptionally prosperous condition, and the question arises is that condition likely to continue. If it is, we are to be congratulated. If it is not, we are to some extent to be pitied. The hon. the finance minister deals with that question as follows:

I think we have probably now reached about the crest of the wave of prosperity. I do not expect that we shall have any serious reverses. I think the business of Canada has been developed during the past four or five years upon a very safe and sound basis. I think there has been, to a very large extent, an absence of that inflation which is so apt to mark a period of good times. I am of opinion that the business of the country as a whole has been so carefully conducted and is on such a sound basis that we are not likely to suffer any serious reverses. I do not think it is reasonable to expect that we can go on increasing our business as rapidly as we have during the past few years. What may happen is that we might suffer a check.

I would be very sorry, Mr. Speaker, to hold out false hopes with regard to the future prosperity of our country. If we are likely to suffer a check, it is desirable that we should know it beforehand and prepare for it, and certainly the minister of finance is entitled to every credit for his prudence in calling attention to that unfortunate possibility. That point I propose to discuss in a few minutes, but the question I propose to consider now is, where does this great prosperity, because upon the source of that prosperity depends its continuance. That is a point which has not been fully brought out in this debate. Our prosperity comes not from the fact that we have been doing business, but from the fact that we have been doing an increased business. It is in the fact of the increase that we should know it, and it is on the question as to whether that increase will continue or not, that the continuance of our prosperity depends. Where did this increase in trade come from? Did it come by accident? Did it drop from the clouds? Have the farmers of Ontario produced very much more crops during the past four years as to account for our increased export trade to the amount, I think of \$155,000,000? Is it due to the increase in our lumbering industry? Is it due to the increase in our fisheries and our manufactures? No doubt there has been an increase and a very satisfactory and desirable increase, in those lines. There is no doubt that the sound administration of the Finance Minister in his sound policy, have aided in increasing the general trade of the country a very considerable number of millions of dollars. But I submit, not to the extent of \$155-1-2 millions in the period of four years. I claim that the increase of trade within the last four or five years is due to the development of this country west of Lake Superior. From there and only from there could that stupendous increase come, and from there and from there only did it come. I feel constrained to dwell upon this point particularly, because of certain allusions which I have heard cited in this house as to that western country—not so much, I admit, in recent as in former years. I know it was the accepted idea in the public life of Canada not so many years ago, that the development of the western country was a mill-stone around the neck of eastern Canada. And that idea, I am sorry to say, is held yet in a great many of the back townships of this eastern country. I draw attention to the fact that we are enjoying unexampled trade prosperity in Canada, and I draw attention to the fact that the only possible source from which that unexampled trade prosperity could come was the development of the country west of Lake Superior.

Mr. Sproule, May I ask the hon. gentleman (Mr. Oliver) if it was from there that the large increase of exportation in hams and bacon came, and also the increase in our export of wheat?

Mr. Oliver. Not the hams and bacon, but certainly the wheat.

Mr. Sproule. And the cheese?

Mr. Oliver. No.

Mr. Sproule. And the butter? Mr. Oliver. Partly, but not altogether. I said that the improvement of conditions in eastern Canada did account for millions of dollars. Under the wise administration and policy of the present government, I acknowledge that; but, I ask, and I challenge the hon. gentleman (Mr. Sproule), did the increase in the exports of cheese and hams and bacon account for this increase of over \$155,000,000 in our exports?

Mr. Sproule. A share of it.

Mr. Oliver. Undoubtedly, but only a share of it.

Mr. Sproule. The larger part of it.

Mr. Oliver. We will see about that later—for that is the very point. We do not wish, remember, to set up as sectionalists, but we will not accept the position that the country which is—I will not say the hope, it has been the hope for many years—the foundation of the prosperity of Canada is enjoying, because, that is keeping the factories of eastern Canada busy, and is causing this house to discuss day after day questions of transportation and terminal facilities—I say we will not accept the position that that country is a drawback or in any way a detriment to the welfare of Canada at large, or that any policy which tends toward the development of that country is not a good policy and a sound policy for the Dominion at large.

Mr. Sproule. Nobody disputes that; there is no need to argue it.

Mr. Oliver. I am glad to have the support of the hon. member (Mr. Sproule). I hope I shall be as successful with his colleagues on that side. Prosperity has come because increase of exports and increase of exports has come because of western development—that is, the larger part of it. It is the exports that pay for the imports, and, when we find out where the exports come from, we know where our prosperity comes from. I find, on looking over the finance minister's statements, that our exports increased from \$120,000,000 in 1890 to the extent of about \$250,000,000. I find that the increase in the products of the mine represented about \$111,000,000. How much of that came from Macdonald or Marmon? I find that the increase in the export of animals and their products amounted to about \$91-2 millions. I find that the increase in the export of agricultural products amounted to about \$41-3 millions. That is to say, out of this total of \$252 millions, the increase in these three items represented \$252 millions, and I submit that of the increase in these three items the greater part necessarily and actually came from the country west of Lake Superior. No man can argue that there was \$41-3 millions more of agricultural products exported from eastern Canada than there was in the year previous. No man can argue that there was \$11-2 millions more of animal products exported from eastern Canada than there was in the year previous. The greater part of this increase, necessarily and as a matter of fact, came from west of Lake Superior, and it was this increase of exports from that western country that, as I say, kept our factories going and our wholesale houses busy. This is the secret of our prosperity, and, inasmuch as the development of that western country is not ended, is only beginning, I believe that we are not necessarily at the end, but, if a wise and careful policy is pursued, we shall find that we are, but at the beginning of an era of prosperity greater even than the present.

I have given the increase of exports in three great lines. Now let us see the other side. I find that our exports of manufactures increased about \$2-1-2 million as a very desirable increase, an increase that we are pleased to see and that we are proud of, but an increase that was a result of prosperity rather than the cause of it. Our fishery exports increased by about \$1-1-4 million. Our exports of the products of the forests increased about \$1-1-2 million. These are interests and industries particularly connected with eastern Canada. We find that in these items our exports have been increased to the extent of about \$5-1-4 million as against an increase of about \$25 millions in the products of the mine and the farm. Had we been depending, then, upon the pleasing and satisfactory increase which has taken place in these lines, while we should have had fairly good times, we should not have had the unexampled prosperity which the minister of finance speaks of so fully in his opening remarks, and which is beyond challenge or question. Not only has there been an increase in our exports as between last year and the year before, but, taking the figures given us by the finance minister, we find that there has been an increase very much in the same proportion, in the period of four years from 1896 to 1900, as compared with the period from 1890 to 1896.

As between those two periods the total increase of exports was \$155-1-2 millions. Of these exports \$37-1-2 millions were of mines, and \$83-3-4 millions were of farm and animal products of the mine and of the farm. Manufactures increased \$125-1-4 millions of the products of the mines and of the farm. Manufactures increased \$13-1-2 millions the products of the

forest, \$12 millions, and the fisheries. On the one side of the scale you have \$121-1-4 millions and on the other side \$261-4 millions.

I claim that there is something more required in the administration of the public affairs of this country than mere tinkering with the tariff. The tariff is not everything, though I admit that it is important, inasmuch as it touches every one in the matter of taxation. It affects, or can be made to affect, every current of trade. I do not wish to minimize the importance of the tariff, but I do think its importance has been greatly exaggerated in discussion of this subject. From the figures I have placed before this house, it is clear that a policy that will tend to the still greater development of the mining and agricultural interests, which particularly belong to the country west of Lake Superior, is the policy which will best maintain and increase our prosperity.

As to whether this increase did come from west of Lake Superior or not, is a question I will briefly consider. Of course, we cannot separate, in the trade returns, that which came from one part of the country from that which came from another. It all goes out and all comes in through our great ports and our great wholesale centres, and everything coming in through these ports is credited to such ports and to the provinces in which they are found. Therefore, we have to go to other sources for our information as to the increased production of the western country. I find from the speech of the finance minister that from 1897 to 1900 the government collected a royalty of \$2 millions from the gold output of the Yukon. That royalty was levied, supposedly, at a rate of 10 per cent on all the gold mined over. I think, \$2,500 to each mine. I do not throw any aspersions upon the honesty of the people of the Yukon, nor upon the ability of the officials there, but I think if you will deduct the \$2,500 exemptions, and if you will make a reasonable allowance for the dislike of people to pay royalty unless they are obliged to, and for (continued on page 5).

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ON THE BUDGET DEBATE

(Continued from page 4.)
the facility which the handling of gold allows to parties to escape the royalty, you will agree that \$2 millions does not represent by any means 10 per cent of the total output of gold of the Yukon. Indeed, I think it does not represent more than 5 per cent of the actual output. There must have been at least \$40 millions of gold mined in the Yukon territory from 1897 to 1900, judging by the returns of the royalty collected. I have heard it argued that because it did not cost \$40 millions to mine the gold, therefore the country did not profit to the amount of the gold mined. I can only say, as one who has some little knowledge of mining conditions, that the idea is a fallacy, and that the mining of \$40 millions worth of gold in the Yukon territory does mean a transaction of not less than \$40 million worth of business in connection with the mining of that gold. It is an accepted principle that it costs a dollar to take out a dollar's worth of gold, and some think more than a dollar. If it were not so gold would sometime become cheap. But it is so, and any man who has gone into gold mining as a speculation—and I think some of my hon. friends opposite will bear me out in the statement—is aware that it often costs more to take out gold than the value of the gold itself. The richer the mining region the greater the rush of people to it, and therefore the greater the waste of money by those who have joined in the rush; and of this waste of money the country gets the benefit in trade. So that although it did not cost \$40 millions to mine that \$40 millions of gold that was taken out of the ground, there was \$40 millions expended, because of the \$40 millions taken out, and the trade of this country or of some other country benefited to that extent because of the gold being mined.

It has been said that the United States has benefited entirely by the trade of the Yukon; that Canada has only benefited by the royalty that has been levied. I find from the speech of the minister that the customs duties levied on goods entering the Yukon in those four years, is about \$1 million. Now, that \$1 million of duty levied on goods brought into the Yukon is not the trade that Canada got—it is not the benefit Canada got. It is the trade which Canada did not get. Taking a 30 per cent duty, \$1 million of duty collected would mean \$3 millions of outside trade, and the balance was Canadian trade, representing the turnover of our merchants, our manufacturers and our dealers in this country, and particularly in the eastern country. Because of those articles which paid the \$1 million duty I think I am safe in saying the greater part consisted of agricultural products from the western states. The manufactured articles which went into the Yukon in recent years, at any rate, have been essentially Canadian goods, and Canadian goods, and Canadian trade has benefited therefrom.

I find from the report of the minister of mines of British Columbia, dated June 30th, 1899, that the production of the mines has increased between 1898 and 1899 from \$512 millions to \$121-2 millions. Just as in the case of the Yukon, so the case of the mines of British Columbia. My hon. friends from British Columbia will pardon me for alluding to their province, but I think they will bear me out in saying that the rule which has been stated in regard to the Yukon holds good in a large measure in regard to the mines of British Columbia, and that for the \$121-2 millions taken out in 1899 not less than \$12 millions of trade was necessarily done in connection with the mining of that amount. I will not get it any higher. It may have been a great deal more, but it certainly was not any less.

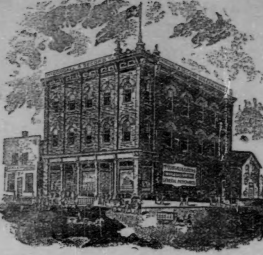
Then, we come further east, and I find it difficult to get returns that will answer the questions raised by the hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Egan), but, on looking into the statistical year-book for 1899, I find the increase of crop in the province of Manitoba therein stated, and I find that there is a difference between the crop yield of 1896 and the crop yield of 1899 as between 32 million bushels, and 50 million bushels, a difference of 18 million bushels, almost double in three years. I think my hon. friends from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will bear me out when I say that, although the production in the Territories is not yet as large the proportionate increase is very much greater. So, the crop of Manitoba and the west has absolutely and actually doubled in three years from 1896 to 1899, and that doubling has meant an increase in the crop of between thirty and forty million bushels of grain which is worth just that much money. Now, I ask where in this eastern country, it is possible for such an increase to be shown. It is not that this eastern country is not a good country, that it is not one of the fairest countries that the sun shines on, that it is not one of the finest countries in the world, but the opportunity for increase, for expansion, is not here that there is. There cannot be the increase where there is not the opportunity. If Canada is to continue to increase in prosperity as she has done, then we must look to the development of the country west of Lake Superior, on the prairies and in the mountainous, for the future greatness and development of Canada, and we must be prepared to support a policy designed to promote the development of the country. Allow me to say that I am not one of those who are always calling for government expenditures in

order to secure development. I believe that wise expenditures are often necessary, but wise and judicious administration is just as necessary as any possible expenditure of actual money. We had large expenditures in the period from 1882 until 1896, we had liberal expenditures, but we did not have results because we did not have wise administration, and it is greatly because of the wise administration in regard to that country that we have enjoyed since 1896 that this prosperity has come about. With a continuation of a wise policy—I do not say that we have reached perfection by any means—with a continuation of an improved policy, we will have still greater prosperity in that country, and in this eastern country, from whence you must look to the west for your ultimate and final prosperity.

As other hon. members have wandered far afield from the letter of the resolution, so, I may add a word which I do not consider at all, but, as a fair conclusion to what I have already said in regard to this eastern and western question. It was a principle held by the late government that it was not good policy to aid or encourage the movement of people from one part of Canada to another, as they put it. That in fact it was not good policy to encourage the movement of people from eastern Canada to western Canada. And we find to some extent, indeed, to a large extent, that idea is followed by the present administration and as well by the present opposition. It is against that idea that I wish to argue upon the present occasion. I say that if you are to have development, you must have opportunity. If you are to have development, you must give opportunity. You cannot expect a man in eastern Canada who is confined to the limits of a fifty, sixty or a hundred acres farm, or who is trying to wring a living out of soil that will not and cannot be made to produce, to aid largely if at all to the wealth of the country. That man, let him be the best man in the world, cannot produce the results of general benefit to this country, that he could were he to transfer his energies to a wider field and a better opportunity. There is and has been an idea that the progress of the west meant the injury of the east. I have read to the house today and have shown on the authority of the hon. minister of finance that it is upon the progress of the west that the progress of the east has depended, is depending and must necessarily depend. Then, I say, instead of standing by this idea that we must keep our people at home, that we must keep them fenced up in little, confined, rocky fields, in poor parts of the country, it is the interest of every man to induce people so circumstanced to change their situation and to take advantage of the wider opportunities offered by the western country. We have looked in the past to outsiders to develop our western country. We have, under the late government and under the present government, expended large amounts of money and have advocated large policies for the purpose of settling that western country from the outside. Let me in this house, say that what that country is from Lake Superior to the Alaskan boundary, it is, principally because of the exertions, the abilities and energies of the people of eastern Canada who have gone there to make their homes and to build up a new and greater Canada. It is because of what has been done by the people who have gone out there from your midst here, and who, because of wider opportunities, have achieved greater success that this addition has been made to our finances and to our prosperity. You have not lost by their going. You have gained, and you will not lose by the further going of such people to that country and building up there a market for your manufacturers, building up a market for the wholesale dealers, and providing traffic for your lines of transportation and great ocean ports, as they cannot copy up as they are in many parts of this eastern country wearing out their lives in trying to wring a living out of the soil under circumstances that cannot yield them one. It is to our own people that we chiefly owe the development of our western country, as far as this has gone and now, when we see as we do see the benefit that accrues to us from that development, it is for us to unite in considering it not as an outside plate, but as part of a great Canada. It is our common interest, and it is our common duty to be great in the west and will be great in the east.

You may ask: What would you wish to have done in order to bring this about? I would wish to have a change in sentiment, I would wish to have our public men look at this matter in the light I have viewed it to-day. Instead of men of light and leading in this eastern country holding to the idea that they must keep their people at home—keep them settled—on some rocky strip of land in New Ontario or some such region, I would ask them to realize that our manufacturers require a market, that our wholesale dealers require a market, that our railways and our ports require traffic. And how can we get that traffic so well as by transplanting our people from insupportable difficulties here, to limitless opportunities there. If we adopt such a policy, then, I say, we need not look for that check to our prosperity which the Minister of Finance has foreshadowed. There will be no check to our prosperity for the financial problems of this country; there will be no check to our prosperity which has astonished us within the last four years. That prosperity will not come by accident. It came, by hard toil, it came by enterprise, it came by sound judgment, it came by the efforts of men of our own blood and our own name who transferred their energies from this country in the east to that country in the west; the men who have built up our western country as far as it has gone, but who have as yet only touched the fringe of that vast empire that lies between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast.

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23-43

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(Signed) HERRA & CO. P. AYLES G. F. MONTGOMERY W. H. CASCADEK MORRIS BROS. GIBB KIMBALL.

ESTRAY. Case to premises of undersigned on 25th March, 1901, one bay stallion, white strip in face, hind feet white, indistinct brand on left shoulder, about 1,100 pounds. Had halter on.

JOHN LOGAN, Boxer Lake.

